

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

893

PARIS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1972

Established 1837

**Lebanese Army
Reportedly Bars
Guerrilla Moves**

By Jim Hoagland

UT, Sept. 18 (UPI)—Lebanese Premier Saeb Salam appears to be trying to mediate between his army and the Palestinian forces here to avoid clashes, which the Palestinians claim.

Lebanese Army commander, Gen. Iskandar Ghannam, issued a set of regulations limiting the activities of the guerrillas in or out of last weekend's brief invasion of southern Lebanon by jets and tanks, it was reliably reported today. The Voice of Palestine radio said that Lebanon's Army units were erecting barricades to keep Palestinian forces from returning to their positions in the south, and that



UPI

**sia Is Said
Give Arms
el-Fatah**

By Eric Pace

JA (NYT)—The Soviet recently has begun to supply directly to the Arab organization el-Fatah, close to the guerrilla group reported last week, according to Arab informants and officials interviewed in Lebanon and Israel, el-Fatah provides arms as well as manpower to the September terrorist group.

After reporting that terrorists were gathering in Lebanon, an old stamp of el-Fatah, that the army crossed the border this weekend, its first direct shipment to el-Fatah arrived in the East within the last days, the informants said. He has been no official communication from the commando or the Soviet government. Whether the weapons were or after the Black September attack on the Israeli team, in which Soviet agents used, was not clear.

If the weapons delivery little stir in Geneva, which has a center of Arab information, the spokesman reported. The UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim today deployed Israel's weekend incursion into Lebanon, a UN spokesman reported.

Replying to a reporter's question, the spokesman said: "The secretary-general authorized me to say he deplored the violence and the breach of the cease-fire and he does not consider such acts of violence are helpful in reaching a just and peaceful solution to the Middle East situation."

Meanwhile, Mr. Waldheim said that Middle East peace envoy Gunnar V. Jarring had not been able to make any major progress with his mission.

Soviet officials agreed to have told Mr. Jarring to abandon the use of force, but now Palestinian voice the hope that will pursue a "two-tiered" permitting clandestine for at least some terrorist groups. As is known, the Soviet has never before sent directly to the Arab guerrilla fedayeen, although doing so even before the Israeli war of 1967.

The reported Soviet

went was not disclosed.

There were suggestions that he to Syria, Iraq, or to

and on Page 2, Col. 2)

President Ends
With Russians

OW, Sept. 18 (UPI)—At Ahmed Hassan al-Bakri completed five days of the Soviet leadership was said.

Soviet talks with party Secretary, Leoni L. v. Premier Alexei N. Kosygin and President Nikolai V. Podgorny "questions of ending Soviet-Iraqi relations in all spheres." This said, arrived Thursday at invitation of the Kremlin's first visit to the Soviet since becoming president

Associated Press
OPEN DOOR—First group of about 190 expelled Ugandan Asians arriving at Stansted airport in Stansted, near London, yesterday. Workers from more than 40 charitable organizations, interpreters and other volunteers were on hand to help ease their plight.**189 Asians Arrive on First Jet****British Airlift From Uganda Starts**

By Richard Eder

LONDON, Sept. 18 (NYT)—The first Indians and Pakistanis to be airlifted from Uganda arrived this morning in a chilly rain. They received an official welcome as well as an official reminder that to many Britons they were not so welcome.

The shift, which must transfer an estimated total of 30,000 Asians from Uganda if it is to meet President Idi Amin's expulsion. WAPA, the Palestinian news agency, reported from Damascus tonight that Israeli troops were massing on the frontier.

Palestinian commandos fired 50 rockets into the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights of Syria last night, WAPA reported earlier. Israel said that the rockets caused no damage, but responded with an artillery barrage. The action took place after the sudden opening of Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

**UN Chief Attacks
Israeli Incursion
Into Lebanon**

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 18 (Reuters)—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim today deployed Israel's weekend incursion into Lebanon, a UN spokesman reported.

Sir Alec also said the complete withdrawal of Soviet military personnel from Egypt provides a new chance to look at the possibilities of a peace settlement.

Sir Alec said that he favored a dialogue between Egypt and Israel and that Egypt has made it clear any such dialogue should be through an intermediary.

Ideally, he went on, the intermediary should be the UN special envoy, Gunnar V. Jarring.

Another Agency

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Mediation Bid by Lebanese Premier

Army Said to Bar Guerrilla Moves

(Continued from Page 1)
ment, the holiest day of the year for the Jews.

While Mr. Salem moved to dampen the explosive situation, the PLO's radio station in Damascus accelerated its verbal attacks on the Lebanese government.

The station rejected an untrue and deceptive Mr. Salem's denial yesterday that the government had issued an "ultimatum" to the guerrillas to withdraw from key areas around Mount Hermon and in the Baqaa Valley in southern Lebanon.

Usually reliable sources said that while the word "ultimatum" was too strong, the army had issued a new set of orders to its units designed to insure that the guerrillas lived up to pledges they made in June to halt their activities against Israel.

As reported by the Palestinian news agency and confirmed by other sources, the main points of the new regulations are:

• The guerrillas are to be kept out of Lebanese towns.

• They are not to carry weapons outside their camps.

• Their forces are to be thinned out in the south and in the Mount Hermon region, the areas from which most raids on Israel have been launched.

These orders appear to go slightly beyond the terms of the agreement reached by Mr. Salem and Mr. Arafat in June after Israel bombed two Lebanese towns and staged a brief incursion into southern Lebanon to capture five high-ranking Syrian officers and a Lebanese Army captain.

Mr. Arafat reportedly agreed that his el-Fatah group would police the arrangement. Thursday night's raid that resulted in the two Israeli fatalities was carried out by members of the General Command group, which had said that it did not recognize the restrictions imposed in June.

The 15,000-man Lebanese Army and the commandos have lived under an uneasy truce since Nov. 2, 1969, when a civil war was nar-

rowly averted by a compromise known as the Cairo Accord.

Signed in the Egyptian capital, this agreement allowed the commandos to set up camps in certain areas and delineated corridors of their raids on Israel.

Government Crisis

The country was effective without a government for most of 1963 as a result of the guerrilla crisis and the central government has still not recovered a strong grip on Lebanon's diverse political and social forces.

Mr. Salem's cabinet has been rocked in recent weeks by a major scandal concerning alleged illegal payoffs in defense purchases. A two-week-old strike of sanitation workers, which has left mounting piles of garbage in the streets of Beirut, has also added to Mr. Salem's problems.

First reports of civilian casualties from the Israel armored thrust into some 20 Lebanese villages appeared today. Lebanese newspapers published photographs of seven bodies in the wreckage of a flattened car that Lebanese authorities said had been deliberately crushed by an Israeli tank outside the town of Jouaya.

There were unconfirmed reports that as many as 50 civilians died in the fighting over the weekend. Military analysts here question whether Israel would attempt to keep out of Lebanon.

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Russia Reportedly Supplies Arms Directly to el-Fatah

(Continued from Page 1)

the Syrian port of Latakia, Syria and the Soviet Union are said to have negotiated a new security arrangement under which Moscow is to build up naval facilities at Latakia and another port, Tartus.

It is widely felt in both Arab and Israeli quarters that the Soviet Union is particularly anxious to maintain its influence with the fedayeen and with the Syrian government now that Cairo has ordered Soviet troops out of Egypt.

Just what arms the Soviet Union has sent el-Fatah and in what quantities also was not made known, although there were hints that the delivery had included Soviet-made anti-tank weapons resembling the bazooka.

If the shipment also includes more sophisticated weapons, it could prove troublesome to the Israelis, who have been beleaguered by "button" mines—tiny booby traps sent by China after 1967.

According to both Arab and Israeli sources, funds for Black September operations come from el-Fatah, which in turn gets millions of dollars a year from Arab governments, rich Palestinians, and ordinary Palestinians who in several Arab states are obliged to pay a 5 percent income tax for the Palestinian "resistance movement."

As far as is known, little or no financial support for any Arab terrorist comes from the radical groups in Europe. The leaders

of the two countries agreed on full unity by stages, the announcement said.

The president of the new state—embracing 37 million people—will be elected by a referendum and any Arab country accepting the new state's constitution will be able to join.

One elected government will run the two regions and there will be one judicial authority and one political organization.

WEATHER

ABU DHABI	20	65	Cloudy
ANKARA	20	65	Cloudy
ATHENS	20	65	Sunny
BEIRUT	27	61	Cloudy
BELGRADE	32	90	Sunny
BERLIN	12	64	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	14	67	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	15	69	Cloudy
CAIRO	26	97	Sunny
CAPETOWN	24	77	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	24	77	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	24	73	Cloudy
DEBILIN	13	55	Cloudy
DOHA	12	60	Cloudy
FLORENCE	16	61	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	12	54	Cloudy
GENEVA	15	50	Rain
ISTANBUL	15	59	Cloudy
JERUSALEM	23	77	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	23	77	Sunny
LISBON	15	73	Cloudy
LONDON	15	54	Overcast
LUXEMBOURG	12	54	Rain
MILAN	12	54	Rain
MONTRÉAL	16	61	Sunny
MOSCOW	15	64	Overcast
MUNICH	15	62	Cloudy
NEW YORK	12	53	Showers
NICE	12	66	Cloudy
OSLO	12	63	Cloudy
PARIS	12	54	Cloudy
PRAGUE	12	54	Cloudy
ROME	21	70	Cloudy
SOFIJA	12	61	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	21	70	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	21	63	Sunny
TENIS	21	73	Cloudy
VENICE	15	63	Overcast
VIENNA	15	59	Cloudy
VIENNA	15	59	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	24	79	Cloudy
WURZBURG	12	54	Cloudy

Yesterday's reader: U.S. reader at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT.

Ugandans Lead Tanzanians In Weapons, Size of Forces

several helicopters, a transport, trainer craft and light aircraft.

Many of Uganda's officers are British-trained. In addition there have been military training missions from Israel, Czechoslovakia, and other nations, most of which have been ordered out since Gen. Amin came to power.

The State Department reaction to the Israeli attack on guerrilla bases in Lebanon was in line with previous U.S. action at the United Nations, where it vetoed a resolution that condemned Israel for its military action, but did not condemn anti-Israeli terrorism.

Mr. Bray said the United States believed the border between Israel and Lebanon could be an area of quiet if guerrilla activity were to cease.

This view, he said, was consistent with the long-standing support for the political independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

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Nixon Warns of Aid Cutoff**J.S. to Punish Drug-Traffic Nations**

By H.D.S. Greenway
WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (UPI).—President Nixon announced to the nation that he was prepared to cut economic and military aid to countries that willfully contribute to this nation's narcotics blight.

Any government whose leaders participate in or protect the activities of those who contribute to our drug problem should know at the President of the United States is required by statute to spend all American economic and military assistance to such a regime," he said.

"I shall not hesitate to comply fully and promptly with that statute."

"On the other hand, every government which wants to move against narcotics should know that it can count on this com-

try for wholehearted support and assistance in doing so."

The President described those who operate the global heroin trade as "the slave traders of our time." "They are traffickers in living death," he said. "They must be hunted to the end of the earth. They must be left no base in any nation for their operations. They must be permitted not a single hiding place or refuge from justice anywhere in the world."

"We are living in an age when there are times a great nation must engage in a limited war. I have rejected that principle in declaring total war against dangerous drugs. Our goal is the unconditional surrender of the merchants of death who traffic in heroin. Our goal is to eradicate the opium poppy itself."

On Capitol Hill, meanwhile, the Senate unanimously ratified a revision of a 90-nation treaty designed to strengthen international control of narcotic drugs.

Under the revision, the International Narcotics Control Board will be directed to limit world production of narcotics to the quantity needed only for medical and scientific use, and refer evidence of illicit production and drug trafficking to other nations and to the United Nations General Assembly.

The protocol also provides for international extradition of drug offenders.

Nelson Gross, the State Department's senior adviser and coordinator for international narcotics matters, opened the INCC conference. He said that, "while no one can measure success in this field, some appreciable impact has already been felt."

The fact that the United States has its own narcotics agents operating within the jurisdiction of foreign governments, he said, is "a strong sign of cooperation."

He said that the United States now has "a dozen agents from the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs working within Thailand and that nine U.S. customs men were working along the Laos-Burma border."

In a separate statement, he charged that the number of heroin addicts in the United States had doubled since 1968. Under Mr. Nixon, he said, Southeast Asia had emerged as "a major source of heroin supply" because the administration would not "crack down on the narcotics trade in Laos, Thailand, and South Vietnam." The statement was made in advance of Mr. Nixon's speech on drugs.

The Nixon administration, he declared, has not tried to stop the drug traffic because it "needs air bases in Thailand, Laos, mercenaries and Vietnamese soldiers to fight its war."

The two statements yesterday seemed noteworthy, less for what they said than for the manner in which they said it. Sen. McGovern appeared more like the candidate who had left the Democratic National Convention at Miami Beach triumphant.

Concern Held Rising on Danger Of Marijuana

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP).—A United Nations scientist today told Congress that researchers are becoming progressively more suspicious of the possible dangers of marijuana and hashish.

"Among the scientists working in the field, it would seem that there is a general consensus that cannabis [the source of marijuana and hashish] is dangerous," said Dr. Olav J. Braend, head of the UN Narcotics Laboratory in Geneva.

For instance, Dr. Braenden said, some researchers are convinced that "there is significant evidence of cerebral atrophy in young cannabis smokers."

And, he said, cannabis now is thought to be much more complicated chemically than had previously been believed.

To add to the fears, he said, illegal cannabis marketing has turned up a new wrinkle—liquid hashish or marijuana oil.

"This is many times as potent as good grade hashish and is potentially very dangerous," he said.

Beginning a campaign swing in the Northeast and upper Midwest, Mr. Shriver disclosed that his net worth is "about \$100,000"—a figure that would make him appear the poorest of the four men seeking national office.

And he made what he called "a guess" that Mr. Nixon would announce a negotiated settlement of the Vietnam war by mid-October, a time for maximum impact on the Nov. 7 election.

At the union meeting, Mr. Shriver also said there was a "disgraceful total breakdown" in the Nixon administration's enforcement of health and safety laws. He said it is cheaper for employers to violate the law at workers' expense than to correct hazards.

Referring to coming contract negotiations, Mr. Shriver said:

"Your hands are tied. You know that a board stacked with business representatives is sitting in Washington, anxious to roll back a significant wage increase you might win at the bargaining table."

Police in N.Y. Recover Art Works in Locker

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (UPI).—Working on an anonymous tip, city detectives, railroad police and FBI agents opened a baggage locker in Grand Central Station yesterday and recovered \$150,000 to \$200,000 in art works, the city police art squad said.

Thirty-three prints, four books and a woodcut were found in the locker. Although an inventory had not been completed, police said they included works by Toulouse-Lautrec, Picasso and Edward Munch.

According to art squad members, the works had been stolen from "major institutions" in the city, including the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Museum of Modern Art and the New York Public Library, and museums in other parts of the country.

Democratic opponent in Nov. 7 elections is likely to be her former Gov. Albert D. Wm. or State Sen. Martin J. J. Evans' principal Rep- opponent tomorrow will be Sen. Perry B. Woodall.

Washington to Hold Primary Vote Today

ATLANTA, Sept. 18 (NYT).—Daniel J. Evans of Washington appears certain to be nominated by the Republicans tomorrow's state primary election. Gov. Evans is seeking a term.

Democratic opponent in Nov. 7 elections is likely to be her former Gov. Albert D. Wm. or State Sen. Martin J. J. Evans' principal Rep- opponent tomorrow will be Sen. Perry B. Woodall.

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Would Also Compensate 'Good Samaritans'**Senate Passes Bill to Aid Crime Victims**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP).—

In an effort to speed congressional approval, the Senate today twice approved a \$15-million bill to set up a system for compensating victims of crime and "good Samaritans" who try to help them.

The measure reportedly is opposed by the administration. A Senate committee report said the administration considers the bill premature.

The bill would compensate victims for medical and burial expenses, loss of earnings and support, therapeutic costs and childcare expenses enabling one parent to work, but not for property losses.

In the case of good Samaritans, however, property losses could be recovered.

The loss would have to exceed \$100 to qualify and there would be a \$50,000 limit on compensation.

First the Senate passed the bill 61 to 8. Then, senators passed the bill as a part of an omnibus five-part measure tied to a House-passed bill.

Forgotten People

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, chief sponsor of the bill, said this was a maneuver to get his proposal into conference with the House and thus give it some chance of passage by this Congress. The House so far has held no hearings on similar legislation.

Sen. Mansfield said victims of crime have for too long been forgotten people in the United States.

The bill would authorize \$5 million the first year to cover the field of federal crime, and \$10 million for grants to the states to encourage them to adopt similar programs. Seven states now have such laws—California, New York, Hawaii, Massachusetts, Maryland, Nevada and New Jersey.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D. N.C., opposed the bill, declaring that it would open a Pandora's box of further burdens on the taxpayer.

"The taxpayer is innocent in this, too," he said.

The omnibus measure was passed 74-4.

The House bill used as the basis for the omnibus measure would require that the states have narcotic and alcoholism treatment plans in their probation programs in order to qualify for federal funds under the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

An amendment was added to

U.S.-Soviet Talks Open on Ecology

MOSCOW, Sept. 18 (AP).—The U.S.-Soviet Committee on Environmental Protection, set up during President Nixon's summit visit, opened its first session today.

Agreement on several joint projects was expected later in the week.

Russell E. Train, chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality and head of the American delegation, told newsmen that he expected to sign an agreement with the Russian Thursday on a list of specific projects.

He said that there might be between six and 20 projects that could be agreed upon at the first meeting, which is expected to last three or four days.

U.S. Electricity Cost Up

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP).—The cost of electricity rose 6

percent for average residential users in 1970 and consumption of electricity increased by 7 percent, the Federal Power Commission reports.

Most of the university population was scattered on vacation in August, hence the delayed reaction to the measures. Last year, students—for both professional and political reasons—staged

New disciplinary committees are to be formed and emphasis placed on the obligation of both faculty and students to respect strict standards of conduct. The threat of suspension or dismissal is the penalty for violating these standards.

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Uganda and the UN

Who is fighting whom in Uganda is still a matter of much dispute. The adherents of Gen. Amin have pointed an accusing finger at many—at the British, the Israelis, the Tanzanians. This is a condensed list of those countries the general has outraged in one way or another: the Tanzanians insist that the incursion over their borders into Uganda is composed of the Ugandans themselves, who also have a rather large bone to pick with the semi-literate soldier who has set himself up as ruler over them. In any case, revolution, of one kind or another, is being imported into Uganda and it must be admitted that the market there seems good.

The case of Uganda is one of those situations in which the temptation, perhaps even the justification, for some form of outside intervention is very strong. Gen. Amin is no credit either to the uniform he wears or to the country he presides over: the one thing that most military dictatorships pride themselves upon—order—is lacking in Uganda, and its relationships with outside states seems governed by whim.

It is bad enough, as Greece can testify, to be commanded by colonels, but the example of Cuba under Batista comes to mind: it is worse to be ruled by corporals and sergeants. This is apparently the case in Uganda today. If, indeed, even a non-com's stripes are necessary there for the exercise of sovereign power over life and death, property and the remains of law.

Such anarchy is a greater invitation to reprisal and counter-terror than the harboring of terrorists, for which Israel has exacted such grim tolls from Lebanon. But in Uganda, too, the intended solution—guerrilla attacks

around the periphery—is hardly conducive to international order, or even to a rationalization of the existing state of affairs within the country. If hard cases make bad law, Uganda would be a very bad case indeed on which to base a precedent.

The real answer to such problems as Uganda obviously lies in the ideal of the United Nations Charter—in the belief that absolute nationalism poses a threat to the global community, not only when it afflicts its neighbors but when it fails to provide a reasonably adequate and humane government for its own people. But since the UN is in fact composed of nations claiming absolute sovereignty, supporting conflicting ideologies and making conflicting claims to territories, those nations are not likely to offer or accept any genuine rule of law in the world.

What alone can be done is to nibble at the edges of this major task confronting a compressed world, to try to set up some regulations that can be enforced, to endeavor to repress, to whatever extent is practicable, the use of violence, while at the same time tackling the causes from which violence emerges. Perhaps, as in the dawn of most societies, order will have to precede law; perhaps some injustices will have to be tolerated to induce a climate in which justice can be done. Certainly, the bright hopes which seemed to herald the birth of the United Nations, during the immeasurable havoc of World War II, have grayed over. But they have not vanished altogether—and the nations gathering for today's opening General Assembly must seize that threat of confidence as they take up such matters as the Middle East—and Uganda.

Canada's Election

Relations with the United States are certain to figure prominently in the election campaign now getting under way in Canada, but probably in a political climate much calmer than that prevailing north of the border just a year ago. At that time, Canadian resentment at President Nixon's import surcharge, the heavy-handed pressures of Treasury Secretary Connally, and the underground nuclear test at Amchitka Island, was at its peak.

Since then, the removal of the surcharge, Mr. Connally's departure from the cabinet, Prime Minister Trudeau's White House visit and Mr. Nixon's successful return call at Ottawa have helped to lower temperatures in Canada. Tough negotiations lie ahead on such delicate matters as revision of the automobile trade agreement of 1965, which has worked to Canada's advantage; Canadian policy on American investments and ownership, and the United States' desire for joint exploitation of Canada's natural resources.

Ottawa will be bitter if Washington pushes ahead with a trans-Alaska oil pipeline that will result in vastly increased tanker traffic down the British Columbia coast, instead of exploring the proposed dual system of oil and natural gas pipelines along Canada's Mackenzie River valley to the American border. But these matters, critical for long-run American-Canadian relations, are unlikely to be major Canadian election issues.

Establishment of relations with the People's Republic of China and conclusion of a friendship treaty with the Soviet Union are election assets for Mr. Trudeau's Lib-

eral government, and his decision to cut Canada's forces in Europe while remaining in NATO has evidently not hurt him. Whatever feelings existed that these moves could jeopardize Canada's ties with the United States have vanished with time and with Mr. Nixon's own efforts to improve relations with Peking and Moscow.

Washington is fortunate that at this point in Canada's history the two biggest parties are led by men who strenuously reject appeals to the anti-Yankee residue always present in the political subsoil. Both Mr. Trudeau and the Progressive-Conservative leader, Robert Stanfield, not only shun cheap anti-Americanism but consistently disappoint even some of the more responsible Canadian nationalists, who fear that unchecked American penetration will bring the loss of Canadian sovereignty.

Mr. Trudeau is obsessed with the notion of preserving and strengthening a distinct Canadian identity—especially an identity that can be shared by French-speaking citizens of his native Quebec Province. But neither he nor Mr. Stanfield believes a concomitant of national identity is hostility for Americans.

It says much about Canada and Canadians that, after severe strains on relations between the two countries, the United States can view Canada's 1972 election with interest but without concern. It is a more favorable situation than Washington, on its record, had a right to expect.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

End of a Charade

Little remains of the myth, carefully nurtured by the policy-makers of three successive administrations, that the United States is engaged in protecting a burgeoning democracy in South Vietnam. With every passing day the evidence mounts that the thin veneer of popular government was nothing more than a facade presented to the naive Americans in return for unlimited and unquestioning support.

Now that American political power has largely been withdrawn from Saigon along with American manpower, Gen. Thieu no longer finds it necessary to sport his uncomfortable disguise. Elected by an unopposed "referendum" such as usually marks the installation of dictators, he has now turned openly against "disorderly democracy." He has removed previous attempts at camouflage from policies which are making his regime begin to resemble the totalitarianism of the North.

The Thieu junta rules by decree. It has abolished self-government in the provinces and hamlets. It has substituted political jailings and executions for the judicial process. It has reduced the legislature to a rubber stamp. It has imposed on the press

a system of "deposits" and fiscal retribution that totally muzzles free expression and dissent. The shut-down last week of Dien Tin, the main opposition paper in Saigon, merely ratifies this policy of suppression: the newspaper's "temporary" farewell message to its readers was meant to indicate that there can be no hope for freedom until the Thieu dictatorship has been removed. More than a dozen other daily newspapers have been permanently closed because of this decree.

Under these conditions, there can no longer be justification for an American policy that continues the bloodletting in the name of protecting democratic self-government in South Vietnam. There has never been a more opportune moment for the United States to negotiate a settlement in which this country no longer allows itself to be used as the patron of one dictatorship against another. The only legitimate American aim now is to end the bloodshed, extract from both sides—as well as from the North's allies in Moscow and Peking—the best attainable pledges for a non-violent aftermath to the hostilities and bring the prisoners home.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 19, 1897

PARIS—Many writers were in the news yesterday, and here is a short summary of what to expect of them, and from them, in the near future. Mr. Rider Haggard has just finished a long novel, the scene of which is laid in Africa in the days of King Solomon; no title as yet. Mr. Anatole France is busy completing his "impressions" of his recent trip around the Adriatic. And the title of Mark Twain's new book has again been changed. First it was "Surviving Innocent Abroad," then "Tramps Abroad," and now "Following the Equator."

Fifty Years Ago

September 19, 1922

NEW YORK—With the season almost over, it seems that once again the "class" hitters of the major leagues will again walk away with the honors. In the American League, the St. Louis Brown star George Sisler leads them all with a magnificent average of .361. Only the grand old war horse, Detroit's Ty Cobb, has a chance to catch him. Ty is hitting .368. Over in the National League, St. Louis Cardinal slugger Rogers Hornsby leads the circuit with a robust .397. Another veteran, New York Giant outfielder Casey Stengel, is having a good .337 year.



Confidentially, Just Between Us Democrats—And Of Course, You, Mr. Colson, And You, Mr. Stans, And You, Mr. Nixon...

Reflections on Violence

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—"Violence, less and less embarrassed by the limits imposed by centuries of lawfulness, is brazenly and victoriously striding across the whole world. The world is being inundated by the brazen conviction that power can do anything, justice nothing."

Alexander Solzhenitsyn's words in his undelivered Nobel Prize lecture, expressed the anxiety of civilized beings everywhere. A day hardly passes, we feel, without some new threat to the ordered peace that makes life bearable. We sense a society at risk from terrorists, hijackers, assassins—creatures beyond the familiar restraints of reason and humanity.

But Solzhenitsyn was not talking only of the violence of antisocial fanatics. He has himself been a victim of something just as dangerous: the violence of the state. It is indeed more sinister, because more corrupting.

One of the most terrible facts of this age is the evidence that we are becoming more tolerant of official violence. There are signs of that deadly social illness right across the developed world.

A current example, an especially painful one, is provided by the report of the official commission on the Attica prison rebellion and its suppression a year ago. The report makes clear beyond argument that law enforcement officers fired hundreds of rounds without warning that day, at men who had no guns. It makes clear the heavy responsibility of Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller in the massacre that resulted. It makes clear that official accounts of the events were lies.

In a society that gave due value to personal courage and honor in its leaders, Rockefeller would have returned to private life: those who wantonly caused death in the name of the state would be called to legal account. What is happening in fact? The commission of eminent men who made the Attica report is itself being investigated by a pro-

secutor. It is most unlikely that any official will ever face legal action, or even public shame. Those who want the responsibility for that day at Attica brought home will have to look to some other power than the conscience of the state of New York.

Another difficult example lies in Israel's reprisals for the savagery of Arab terrorists at Munich. The declared aim was to hit guerrilla camps. Accounts by reporters after the first air raids indicated that Israeli intelligence cannot be perfect either. The bombs hit at least some places where there were no guerrillas, and they killed women and children. The sweep into Lebanon by Israeli ground forces may inevitably have claimed civilian victims, too.

The official argument is always that such action was necessary to counter grave risks to society. Undoubtedly the provocation at Attica as after Munich was extreme. No commentator, after the fact, should underestimate the strain on those forced to decide how to save a group of hostages. No one should mistake determination of Jews in Israel not to let themselves be destroyed in this generation. But can it really help to take action that almost inevitably will kill the innocent along with the guilty?

Solzhenitsyn, after all, asks us to meet violence not with violence but with justice. That is a heavy demand, in an age of frustration and terror, but it is the price of civilization.

For the state to do otherwise—to use its great power wantonly or outside the law—is to put the whole idea of ordered liberty at risk.

Deadened to Violence

What makes all this so relevant and so worrying for Americans is the indication that we have become deadened to official violence. We have been through the period of the Mark Rudds and the Rap Browns, those who

preached that force was a legitimate weapon against an unfair system, and we have been through police riots. We are so desensitized that an Attica or a Kent State no longer seems to touch the moral nerve of America.

Or, most of all, Vietnam. The correspondents there keep telling us about the violence being done by the United States in the name of freedom—as a recent example the saturation B-52 bombing of densely populated areas in the southern delta. But is anyone listening? How many Americans can make the mental leap of imagining hundreds of bombs falling from unseen planes on villages in Kansas or Rhode Island? How many reckon the moral cost that will have to be paid for that violence? And how can those who do understand go on caring, after all the years of fruitless protest?

A middle-aged Virginia housewife writes: "I have no hope. I expect to die while the war continues. But that does not discourage me about making an effort. To do otherwise would be to die in life, and that is what I lament in others."

To see clearly into the Pandora's Box this case has opened, it is necessary to recall the court proceedings that took place during

Uniting the Democrats

By Joseph Kraft

reformers was effected in a remarkable set of introductions.

A white ethnic who had refused to vote for a black Democrat as mayor, Denis Cucinich, introduced the head of the black organization. That man, Rep. Louis Stokes, in turn introduced the white reformer whom he had not supported in the less gubernatorial election. Gov. John Gilligan, a white reformer, Sen. Kennedy, who did the honors for McGovern.

Whether the local political chiefs can bring their Indians to vote for George McGovern is, of course, another question. But in every town, the organization leaders have reasons—strange, bizarre reasons sometimes—for trying.

One reason is the sheer complexity of the internal infighting. In Illinois, for example, the Democratic ballot includes the reform candidate that likes him least. Before a brief stopover here in New York, he toured the white working-class cities—Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and Albany.

There is still no love for McGovern in these cities, and not even a lot of respect. The crowds I saw were mainly composed of ethnic students.

At one rally where Sen. Kennedy was clearly more popular than Sen. McGovern, I remarked to a Democratic official that it was unusual for a presidential candidate to allow himself to play second-fiddle. "Not," the official shot back, "when it's a question of whether he can get to play in the band at all."

But if love was not lost, hatchets were buried. In city after city, the warring factions which had torn the Democratic party apart called a truce to support the national ticket.

In Chicago, Mayor Richard Daley and the Cook County organization joined reformers under the gubernatorial candidate, Dan Walker, to back the presidential candidate. In Detroit, the politicians and the labor leadership patched up their feud. In Cleveland, the bitter struggle among blacks, ethnics and whites

ended with Sen. McGovern's strong primaries. No of people. "Anybody who is dead tomorrow."

Mr. C.

A third consideration is that expose them for corruption or to be Mr. Clean. They have reasons to be take political equivalent a laundry job.

But still way, be Nixon. He is in South and the in West. It is bad news that h Kennedy to voice basic Democratic the Northeast. areas he doesn't big issues: septmber the Italian them.

But the leadership party is him. So whatever presidential election that starts II can party in 1984 up for the Democ

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In Cleveland, the bitter struggle among blacks, ethnics and whites

Bernard Levin

From London:

... The only surprising thing about the sentence (nine months for a cent theft) in this case was that it did not include a life sentence and a flogging.

LONDON.—The ancient and beautiful cathedral city of Lincoln, as I write, without a bus service, because all the bus drivers and conductors are on strike. The reason for the strike is fairly easily explained: The implications of it, however, have not yet begun to be understood. When they are, they will, or at any rate should, cause widespread concern.

A Mr. Bowler, a bus conductor in Lincoln, was charged by the police with defrauding the bus company. Appearing before the Magistrates' Court he exercised his right to go for trial to a higher court. (A defendant has more opportunity in the higher court for deploying his defense fully; but the higher court can impose penalties very much higher than the lower one is empowered to do.) At his trial, the prosecution evidence was that he had given two passengers new tickets instead of old ones and kept the money they had tendered for their fares. His defense was, in effect, that he had given the passengers new tickets and that they (for reasons unspecified) had made a false complaint against him. He was found guilty, the judge commenting harshly on his attempt to throw the blame onto others and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

He was a man of previously unblemished character, and the total sum involved was sixpence (approximately 15 cents). On hearing the sentence, Mr. Bowler's mother, present in court, burst into tears, and his brother fainted. The local Member of Parliament called the sentence "appalling." Rather more practically, Mr. Bowler's fellow-busmen came out on strike to a man, and when last heard from were declaring that they would stay out until Mr. Bowler was released, which suggests that if the sentence is not quashed on appeal the people of Lincoln (a hilly city) are going to be doing a good deal of walking for some time.

Now for the implications, and the implications I have in mind have nothing to do with the quaint ideas some British judges have of what constitutes the appropriate sentence for a man convicted of making off with the price of an evening newspaper. To one familiar with the attitudes of the average judge in this country, the only surprising thing about the sentence in this case was that it did not include a life sentence and a flogging. To see clearly into the Pandora's Box this case has opened, it is necessary to recall the court proceedings that took place during

the rest of the trial.

If Mr. Bowler had been quashed, it would be safe if it is a man whose laws are dispensed with, if it is not a crows, savage and sentence will stand again, if it is grounds that it is body will believe sion was not inflicted, and the n-victims of offering cargo will expect down tools on trial will probably not be. The people they walk about business streets, to think at fact that their fe have the rest of

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Mr. C.

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55 من الأصل

r Conference to Be Held ite Catholics' Boycott

By Bernard Weisraub

Sept. 18 (NYT).—The government announced that a conference of the future of Northern Ireland will be held next week. The decision of the Catholic minority not to

a British soldier, not by a gunman in a last night, died in a 3rd victim of Ulster

Belfast, troops fired at to disperse blocking their route

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Indicted for Theft, Arrested, Freed

French Ex-Aide Will Turn in Scandal Files

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Sept. 18 (UPI).—The latest of the Gaullist scandals became a little less mysterious today when Gabriel Aranda, the former public works official now threatening to incriminate public personalities, promised to turn his documents over to French justice.

Yesterday afternoon as he was leaving the Palais de Justice where he was charged, technically arrested and released in his own custody, Mr. Aranda said that he would turn over the documents in question at his next audience with the investigating magistrate on Thursday.

Before the hearing, however, he made public another of the 136 official documents he has had photocopied. In it, he accuses Gérard Sibaud, Gaullist deputy from the Drôme Department, of forging a letter from Albin Chalandon, former minister of Public Works, in order to obtain a building permit.

This newest political embarrass-

ment for the Gaullists—and the apparent extent of it—added to a series of diverse scandals over recent months, has contributed to an ever more confused political scene here. Over the weekend it prompted one of Gen.

de Gaulle's most trusted former

lieutenants, former Education

and Interior Minister Christian

Fouchet, to urge President Pompidou to call early elections to "purify the air."

Air Is Clearer

But if the air is not pure, it at least was clearer today following Mr. Aranda's appearance at the Palais de Justice. He also has made it quite clear now that his original threat to release the documents if France continued

selling arms to "fanatical Arab

countries" was only a pretext.

"It was a poetical touch," he said. "A flower on the dung heap."

He said that he simply wished to draw attention to the extent of public corruption.

French justice responded to his appearance today—accompanied by René Floriot, France's most renowned trial lawyer—by indicting him for theft. The charge was reduced from the original one, which had been theft, concealment and complicity. Apparently it was reduced because Mr. Aranda explained that he purloined none of the documents in question but simply had them photocopied.

The documents now will be examined by an investigating judge to see if there are grounds for criminal action against the persons involved. It was apparent, however, that Mr. Aranda also has separate photocopies for himself.

The Aranda affair has dominated the news here for the last four days. Not only is it unusual for French officials to leak documents, it is unknown for them to do it publicly. The mood in some Gaullist circles borders on hysteria as new names pop up each day.

Tainting the Majority

It prompted Mr. Fouchet to publicly wonder if the scandals that were tainting the majority did not threaten to besmirch historical Gaullism and its reputation. Mr. Pompidou, in his press conference Thursday, certainly will be called on to offer some defense of his majority. But it seems more than improbable that he would heed Mr. Fouchet's call to advance the date of the spring elections.

Arriving at the Palais de Justice today, Mr. Aranda said: "I have attained my objective. The scandals are now known." He denied that he had only political motives, admitted that he had always been a Gaullist and has "simply wanted to put an end to this situation and thought the best way was to make public certain dossiers."

The most recent accusation, that against Mr. Sibaud, comes following Mr. Aranda's charges last week that Gaullists used their influence to win highway contracts, building permits to construct resorts in avalanche zones and generally traffic in public contracts.

He has specifically named René Tomasi, Michel Habib-Deloncle and Jacques Chirac, all prominent Gaullists, and now Mr. Sibaud, in connection with various doc-

Mr. Aranda of politicking and said that his actions were "immoral and illegal." The pro-Gaullist newspaper France-Soir published documents tonight showing that while at the Public Works Ministry Mr. Aranda had written letters to an automobile concessionnaire, Jaguar, threatening ministerial action if Jaguar garages did not improve their service. Mr. Aranda owns a Jaguar.

Obituaries

Rep. William Fitts Ryan, 50, Manhattan Liberal, War Foe

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (UPI).—Rep. William Fitts Ryan, 50, who had been expected to win his seventh election to Congress this fall, died here last night.

She was a special attorney with the Justice Department in the 1930s and in 1939 was named assistant to the director of the National Youth Administration, a post she held until she joined the staff of the New Republic in Washington in 1941.

Miss Fuller served as Washington editor and political science editor of the magazine until she was named managing editor in 1952. She retired in 1962 to devote all her time to writing, and later that year published "Year of Trial; Kennedy's Crucial Decision."

She wrote weekly political columns for newspapers and continued to write articles for Harper's and the New Republic.

He was also one of two congressmen in 1961 to speak out for United Nations recognition of Communist China, stating: "We cannot ignore the fact that China has more than 600 million people... We must talk to all the nations of the world."

In 1968, Rep. Ryan was the first congressman to speak out against U.S. involvement in Vietnam. In 1965, he held hearings on Vietnam and urged a negotiated settlement of the war.

Adm. Thomas L. Sprague

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Sept. 18 (UPI).—Adm. Thomas L. Sprague, 77, who won the Legion of Merit in World War II for sailing the crippled aircraft carrier Intrepid to safety, died yesterday.

In 1943, he rigged a son on the Intrepid to help steer it 6,000 miles to San Francisco after it was attacked by Japanese torpedoes for himself.

Nine torpedoes had severely damaged the ship, jamming its rudder, destroying its steering engines and flooding rear quarters.

Besides commanding the Intrepid in campaigns leading to the capture of the Marshall Islands, Adm. Sprague participated in the battles for Saipan and Guam and in the landing at Leyte in the Philippines.

He retired in 1952.

Eleanor Lutton Gardner

CHICAGO, Sept. 18 (UPI).—Eleanor Lutton Gardner, 54, an opera singer who appeared for 15 years in France, Germany, Italy and North Africa, died here Saturday. She was a founder and artistic director of the Cameo opera company of Kendall College in Evanston, Ill.

Elbridge H. Stuart

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 18 (AP).—Elbridge H. Stuart, 84, honorary chairman of the Carnation Co., died Saturday. In 1932, he was elected president of the company and, in 1937, became chairman of the board and chief executive officer. He retired as chief executive in 1968 and as chairman last year.

Lloyd C. Stark

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18 (AP).—A former Missouri governor, Lloyd C. Stark, 85, who turned against the Pendergast machine and later almost unseated Harry S. Truman in the U.S. Senate, died yesterday. He was elected governor in 1936.

Helen M. Fuller

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (UPI).—Helen M. Fuller, 58, a writer and former managing editor of

Brandt Plans To Set Vote For Nov. 19

Confidence Ballot To Be Held Friday

BONN, Sept. 18 (UPI).—Chancellor Willy Brandt said today he will propose Sunday Nov. 19 as the date for West Germany's premature parliamentary elections.

Mr. Brandt told a news conference that he would pose the necessary confidence question to the Bundestag Wednesday. The actual vote, which the government is planning to lose in order to open the way for elections to take place Friday.

"Under the machinery laid down by the constitution, this means the earliest date elections can be arranged is Nov. 19. That is the date we shall recommend."

The decision of calling the election is the responsibility of President Gustav Heinemann. But political sources expected him to follow Mr. Brandt's recommendation.

In recent weeks, speculation had centered on Dec. 3 as the date for the election. The election is being called a year ahead of schedule because government and opposition parties are stalemates in the Bundestag, with 248 votes each.

Mr. Brandt today notified Bundestag President Kai-Uwe von Hassel of his timing for the confidence vote. He told Mr. von Hassel he would make a statement to parliament explaining the government's motives.

Before announcing his decision, Mr. Brandt discussed tactics with his Social Democratic party executive.

Political Assembly Bombed in Philippines

MANILA, Sept. 18 (Reuters).—Two explosions ripped through Quezon City Hall today as the Philippine Constitutional Convention was meeting. At least 16 persons were injured, police reported.

Police said that three suspects were arrested for questioning shortly after the blasts, which followed a recent series of bomb explosions in central Manila. It was the second time that the convention has been the target of bomb attacks.

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Loris Azzaro Couture 65
Jean Eté Watchmaker-Jeweler 70
Castillo Ready-to-Wear 76
Co. Française de l'Orient et la Chine Gifts from China 82
Sweater's Bazaar Ladies' Luxury Fashion 83
McDouglas Suede/Leather Fashion 155

OPEN SATURDAYS

Woman Ordained By Women Only

NORTHEFIELD, Conn., Sept. 18 (NYT).—What is said to be the first ordination ever held by a major denomination in which women assumed all the principal roles was held here yesterday in Northfield.

The newly-ordained minister is the Rev. Davida Foy Crabbtree, 23-year-old women's liberation activist and a member of the United Church of Christ's Task Force on women in church and society.

According to the Rev. Dr. Everett C. Parker, director of the denomination's office of communications, none of the world's large religious bodies has ever been party to a totally female ordination service.

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Scene from "A Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich."

By Thomas Quinn Curiss

PARIS, Sept. 18 (IHT).—Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the 1970 winner of the Nobel Prize for literature, has suffered the classic fate of virtually every prominent Russian author of the last 150 years.

He spoke out against the ruling powers and—like his literary countrymen from Pushkin and Dostoevsky to Pluyak and Babel—suffered the consequences. He was arrested in an East Prussian village and accused of making derogatory remarks about Stalin.

This charge of *lèse-majesté* occurred in 1945 when the faithful

British actor Tom Courtenay, his hair shorn, impersonates the Russian who has offended against authority and is undergoing ghastly punishment. Several of his companion actors are also English. The resulting historical impression is less of a Soviet hard-labor settlement than it is of a "Journey's End" troupe snowbound in the Canadian Rockies.

The screen adaptation of any such grim record as this, relating with exacting detail every miserable moment of a day in a penal colony, demands enormous resourcefulness. It has been achieved now and again—as in "The Birdman of Alcatraz," for example—but it has not been accomplished here.

The scene of the freezing interior is set with views of the wintry wastelands, the torture cells, the bleak barracks and the repulsive diet. The hostile elements combined with the brutality of the guards, the ironic sight of Marxism in practice, the personal struggle for survival have been heavily planted, but from all this no compelling tragedy arises. Solzhenitsyn's book was a

blazing document, but its fire flickers only feebly in the film edition in which the depressing materials of the original become doubly depressing in a drab and monotonous motion picture, un-inspired, strained and frequently dull.

Solzhenitsyn's play, "The Love Girl and the Innocent," treating of similar background, might have been a wiser choice for movie adaptation.

Luis Buñuel's "Le Charme Discret de la Bourgeoisie" (at the Ermitage, the Quartier-Latin and the Miramer) is disappointing, coming as it does, from the director of "L'Age d'Or," "Los Olvidados" and "Belle de Jour." It contains a few flashes of Buñuel-esque macabre fantasy and some fetching conceits for tasty satire, but these have not been effectively organized in a glossy and meandering movie.

The dramatic personae are in large measure members of the country gentry: a wealthy, young married couple, a bishop, an ambassador, a slightly sordid dame and her silly junior sister, and a general. This upper-class band spends much of its time at table. Several are troubled by nightmares induced by bad conscience or perhaps the rich meals they eat.

Their conversations are singularly witless and lackluster. This may be intentional, but it is a grave error. In a play or a film, foolish people must be given amusing dialogue. A Hungarian aristocrat once reproached Molnar for the portrait in "The Swan." "There are no such

princes," complained the nobleman. "Of course not," replied the dramatist, "but if I had drawn from life I would only have had a functionary in uniform and no play."

There is a bit of Buñuel's bizarre, black humor in the dream sequences and in some of the unexpected turns—in the scene in which the peasant woman confesses her lack of faith to the bishop and in that in which the bishop settles accounts with the

assassin of his parents. The action is strangely lifeless and at variance with the broad buffoonery of the text, everyone save for the blustering commandant—playing straight where stylized caricature is wanted. The tempo is uncertain throughout with abrupt sorties and a sudden jolting finish as though the author-director had tired of it all—as some of his spectators may.

Buñuel's new film does not rank with his masterpieces.

Glamour Pays Off for a Paris Designer

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Sept. 18 (IHT).—Loris Azzaro has made it. He had his greatest moment at the Paris premiere of "Cabaret" last week.

In one of the longest singing sequences, Liza Minnelli wears an Azzaro dress—a sexy number of purple jersey, with bare shoulders and a curtain of chains over her belly button. She spotted it in Azzaro's Lido boutique, walked in and bought it.

The night of the premiere, Marisa Berenson, who also has a part in the film, looked like a mermaid in Azzaro's silver sequins, with a slit up to here and sequined gloves up to there.

After the show, Miss Berenson walked into Maxim's, a white fox boa over her shoulder and David de Rothschild on her arm—a star every inch of the way. She would not discuss her romance but her dress, yes.

"I love Azzaro," she said. "He is unique. He makes you feel glamorous and very sexy."

Brigitte Bardot and Jane Birkin are both dressed by Azzaro in Vadim's "Don Juan." So is François Fabian in Buñuel's new film, *Zsa Zsa Gabor*, who never does things halfway, bought 18 dresses from him during her last

trip to Paris. Other feathers in Azzaro's cap include Cappy Bodrutt, Elsa Martinelli, Elyette von Karajan, Jean Seberg, Michèle Mercier, Lauren Bacall, Princess Luciana Pignatelli and a great number of ordinary housewives.

In Paris for only eight years,



Sexy dresses
helped Loris
Azzaro acquire
this symbol
of prosperity.

Giancarlo Botti.

Azzaro has made a killing. He has two boutiques here, one in Saint Tropez, one in Milan and one in Rome. He is opening up in Monte Carlo and Beverly Hills.

He runs around in a Rolls-Royce and just bought a \$400,000 apartment on the Bois de Boulogne "with a Moroccan roof garden." Last year, his turnover was 6 million francs. Next year, he expects to gross 10 million, all that without a backer. He swears.

In the fashion world, which has been barely hopping along, Azzaro's success is a phenomenon. It has been achieved without apparent strain. Azzaro has not tried to be part of the establishment and has never showed a couture collection. Until recently, when you saw his dresses by the dozen at any given gala, he was not considered competition for the big-name couturiers.

His dead-to-the-point sexy dresses even won snide remarks from his colleagues, who declared him too obvious and un-chic. But it turned out that he was right. Women did not care to be chic.

They wanted to be glam. Azzaro got the movie crowd then the *femmes du monde* did not want to be left out. His trump was his price: little over \$200, any woman walk out of his shop looking unphandy like Marilyn Monroe.

Azzaro has never been hit off than he could chew. The night he found out that he was with evening dresses, he strolled without trying to be out in other directions. With striking good looks, genuine warm manner, he became his own best public man.

Every afternoon, he is found in his Faubourg St-Honoré salon, paying no attention to every woman who walks in. Dressed in a Saint Tropez-type clothes, takes over himself, in a bazaar ambience. He has created that personal service is the final accolade is from *Vogue*, *Chic* or *un-c* in being given a six-page in the November issue.

Wine: Bumper Grape Crop In France; Quality in Doubt

By Jon Winroth

PARIS, Sept. 18 (IHT).—"Lateness is the definition of the wine crop in France," says Bernard Péret, owner of *Le Bistro d'en Bas, le Relais*, wine merchant and other agree.

The grape harvest will not begin, except in a few areas October. In some, it may well continue into November. Of the delay, the French harvest as a whole will be large 1.7 billion gallons) than usual and very large indeed in Chablis.

The big if, of course, is quality. Despite what seemed a n cold and stormy European summer, the grapes are healthy, of rot—except in the Midi where there were heavy early this month. If there is enough sun until and during harvest, the 1972 crop could be of high quality.

But the weather bureau offers little reason for optimism the next few days, the temperatures are supposed to rise, may be frequent storms until the end of the month.

Highly variable, and cloudy period is predicted through Oct. 15. If the forecasts prove, the conditions will be anything but ideal for wine.

As far as quantity is concerned, Michel Budin, general of *Perrier-Jouët* in Epernay, and Jean Courteau, a man G.H. Mumm and Co. in Reims and a grower in his own right, say a very large crop in Champagne—as many as 34 million as against only 21 million last year. This would make crop the second largest on record after the giant, nearly 41 million, harvest in 1970.

Grape prices in Champagne will rise, perhaps sharply year's 541 francs a kilo paid by champagne firms to non-growers. Demand is outrunning supply despite very high to the consumer.

In Burgundy, the cellarmaster of a large firm, who anonymity, predicts a larger than average crop of very grapes. But the grapes, as elsewhere, are late in maturing about two weeks in Burgundy where the harvest shot out Oct. 10.

In Beaujolais, the harvest has been fixed for Sept. 28 a yield about 21 million gallons, according to the Institut National d'Appellations d'Origine. This is equal to last year's crop average for this area. The Rhône Valley will produce about 30 million gallons, and Alsace should bring 16 million.

In Bordeaux, the harvest should begin about Oct. 10 and average size crop. There will be less white wine than red. *Fourcès*, behind *Château* is the cognac vineyard the Hennessy firm. There are plenty of grapes, but they may not begin before Oct. 15. Even so, the grapes may be perfectly ripe. Fortunately this wine is made only to and that takes some of the sting out of it.

The one area where the crop is small, if thoroughly ripe, the Loire Valley, which is coming more and more to the export market because of its quality wines at still prices. *Bistro* owner Bernard Péret found, tasting a wine that the grapes in Pouilly-sur-Loire were quite happy quantity and the state of the grapes. In contrast, down Châlon and Bourgogne, there is a very small crop. The Paris wine merchant Steven Spurrier, it may be 30 to 40 percent below average.

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88	444 AbbLb 1.79	21	26	-	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	10	-
82	414 ACF Ind 1.48	21	26	-	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	10	-
187	123 AcmeCev 2.65	4	12	12	12	12	-	12	-	12	-	12	-	12	-	12	-
123	123 Admira 1.50	16	16	16	16	16	-	16	-	16	-	16	-	16	-	16	-
207	123 Addresso 2.0	10	10	10	10	10	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	10	-
27	123 Admiralty 1.65	12	12	12	12	12	-	12	-	12	-	12	-	12	-	12	-
45	542 Admethe 1.65	42	42	42	42	42	-	42	-	42	-	42	-	42	-	42	-
75	414 Aileen 1.65	11	11	11	11	11	-	11	-	11	-	11	-	11	-	11	-
242	414 Aileen 1.65	11	11	11	11	11	-	11	-	11	-	11	-	11	-	11	-
123	414 Aileen 1.65	11	11	11	11	11	-	11	-	11	-	11	-	11	-	11	-
242	414 Aileen 1.65	11	11	11	11	11	-	11	-	11	-	11	-	11	-	11	-
123	414 Aileen 1.65	11	11	11	11	11	-	11	-	11	-	11	-	11	-	11	-
242	414 Aileen 1.65	11	11	11	11	11	-	11	-	11	-	11	-	11	-	11	-
123	414 Aileen 1.65	11	11	11	11	11	-	11	-	11	-	11	-	11	-	11	-
242	414 Aileen 1.65	11	11	11	11	11	-	11	-	11	-	11	-	11	-	11	-
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New York Stock Exchange Trading

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مكتبة الأصل



Daniel P. Davison, left, head of Morgan Guaranty's London branch, and some of his key officers: from right, John Feil, John Spurle, Reginald Barham, and Peter Dale

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مكتبة الأصل



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

It is seldom easy to choose the right moment to play in a minor-suit game. The declarer must have a good reason to avoid three no-trump, such as the absence of a stopper in the opponents' suit. Usually the partnership needs nine cards or more in the trump suit, but an eight-card fit can work out well. It did on the diagrammed deal from the 1972 Central American championship final in which Jamaica defeated

Panama. South captured West's jack with dummy's king, led to the heart ace and saw with surprise that he had collected the king from West. He led a low heart and ruffed, and played a spade from dummy, giving East another chance to ruff. This time he declined, and the spade ace won.

North and South were using the Blue Team Club, in which South's opening bid "simply" showed a hand with 17 or more points. West overcalled with one spade, and North doubled negatively to show modest strength, and incidentally deny possession of an ace and a king or three kings.

South bid hearts at the two-level and clubs at the three-level, and North raised aggressively to five clubs, showing great strength in this partner's suit in dummy.

North's bid of 10 spades was justified for the Jamaican South player, Dr. Ralph St. Luce, rose to the occasion in the play.

East had a difficult decision at trick one after his partner led the spade king. The question was: To ruff or not to ruff. He chose to ruff and return a trump, attempting to cut down the declarer's cross-ruff prospects.

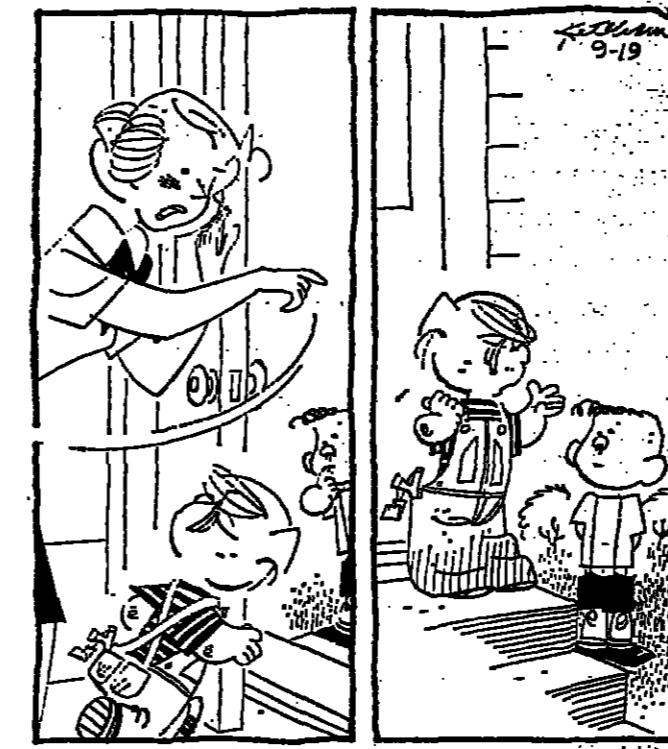
South captured West's jack with dummy's king, led to the heart ace and saw with surprise that he had collected the king from West. He led a low heart and ruffed, and played a spade from dummy, giving East another chance to ruff. This time he declined, and the spade ace won.

Now the declarer was in a position to establish and use his hearts. He ruffed another low heart, ruffed a diamond, and ruffed another heart with dummy's last trump.

Another diamond ruff provided the entry to the closed hand, the club ace collected the last two trumps from the defenders, and there were two heart winners to bring South's trick total to 11. He lost a spade to West at the finish.

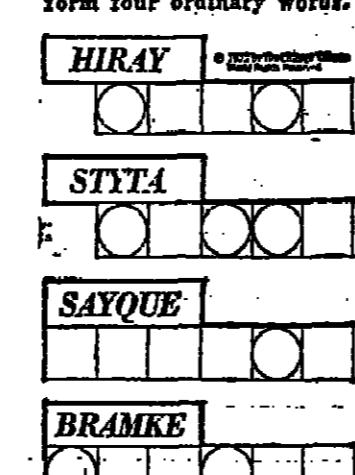
Solution to Previous Puzzle
 NORTH
 ♠ 10 9 8 4
 ♦ 7
 ♣ K 10 8 2
 ♤ K 10 9 3
 WEST
 ♠ K Q 7 5 3
 ♦ Q 9 6 4
 ♣ J 2
 ♤ A Q 8 6
 EAST (D)
 ♠ 10 9 5 4 3
 ♦ A Q 7 5 3
 ♣ 7 5 4
 ♤ A Q 8 6
 SOUTH
 ♠ A J 6
 ♦ A Q 9 8 5 2
 ♣ 7 6 5
 ♤ A Q 8 6
 Both sides were vulnerable.
 bidding:
 ast South West North
 ass 1 ♠ 1 ♠ Dbl
 ass 2 ♦ 2 ♦ Pass 2 N.T.
 ass 3 ♣ 3 ♣ Pass 5 ♣
 ass ♤ 5 ♤ Pass Pass
 West led the spade king.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here:

(Answer tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: JUROR SANDY PENURY SCRIBE

Answer: Sounds like they're for drinking in

BOOKS

A NATION OF STRANGERS

By Vance Packard. McKay. 368 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

PLEASE don't get me wrong. I know an ongoing problem when I see one, and I can deplore the deplorable as well as the next guy. Some of my very best friends have furrowed brows. And I really share Vance Packard's latest concern with the rootlessness that is spreading its tentacles into our social fabric. I think he's really put his finger on what's wrong again if he has any fingers left over after putting them on the pyramid climbers, the waste makers, the status seekers, and the hidden persuaders that have been infesting the sexual wilderness of our naked society.

He's awful what's been going on lately. Huge corporations packing up their personnel and sending them off to nasty places like Houston. Rubber companies in Akron, Ohio, switching to three and four-shift workdays, so that the next-door neighbors can't bowl with each other any more. Aerospace towns springing up like Alab. sites and messes up the life-style of the old village green. Shopping malls in Paramus, youngsters running off to dear old Mount-U; old folks toddling off to cities in the sun. Snowbirds centrifuging; ethnics churning in people-imploding cities; urbs and suburbs sprawling; it's all very distressing.

And the rootlessness that results. High-mobility high-fallies circling around the Welcome Wagon but never meeting their neighbors at the back fence. Bedeviled golden-agers yearning about on oversized bicycles to play Parachute and shuffleboard, with only death-announcements to break the monotony of the sun. The "new gypsies" gregarious but never getting involved. Of course it's bad for us. Of course leading researchers have shown that when roots are out, families leave, the liquor cabinet breaks, and the horses hit short reading road: McKenna. Who would seriously argue with all that?

It's only that it's so hard to feel really gloomy when Packard writes about it in "A Nation of Strangers"—so hard to deplore, so hard to frown on one's how. It's just that he makes the problem so lively and entertaining, and the solution so insufferably dull. We smile when we're supposed to be moaning, and fall asleep when we're supposed to perk up. So give a cheer or two for suburban sprawl.

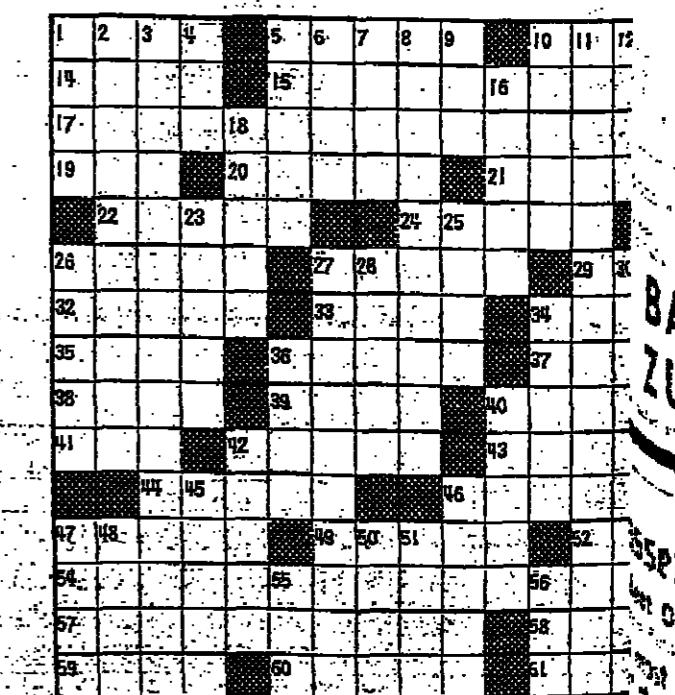
Here we are supposed to be agonizing over "towns for Company Gypsies" and suddenly we're getting all the gossip about social life in Darien, Conn., and such Gypsy Towns to the South and West. Here we are supposed to be deplored the life of the aged in warm-weather trailer camps,

Mr. Lehmann Haupt

reviewer for The New York Times

CROSSWORD

ACROSS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 Coarse wools	38	Light										
5 Botanical	39	homo										
7 suffices	40	"The Lady Is										
10 Twelfth-century	41	a _____										
12 date	42	O. T. book										
14 Simple	43	Suspends										
15 Thought about	44	Storms										
17 Soft popular in	45	Feature of a										
18 sugar-daddy	46	stagnant pond										
19 days	47	example										
20 River to Volga	48	De Valera										
21 Flynn	49	Mixed up										
22 Pound et al.	50	Here, in Paris										
24 In	51	Little finger										
26 (confused)	52	(dominate)										
27 Allende's	53	Condenses										
29 country	54	Jujube										
30 Where its are	55	German river										
32 Marjoram	56	Ardent										
33 Ingredients	57	Vingt-										
34 Ages	58	Pupil										
35 Stubborn one	59	Mass. vacation										
36 Johnson	60	area										
37 Bradley	61	Show pleasure										
38 "The bird- . . ."	62	Red, for one										
39 Here Sp.	63	Yellow pigment										
40 Native St.	64	Kind of mat										
41 Inside stuff	65	Inside										
42 Suggestion	66											
43 Common	67											
44 Frightened	68											
45 Unlucky	69											
46 German	70											
47 Corday's	71											
48 Dressmaking	72											
49 Concern	73											
50 Example	74											
51 Litigants	75											
52 "The bird- . . ."	76											
53 Here Sp.	77											
54 Native St.	78											



Barry Zuke

Spring

Art Buchwald

We Need the Bread

WASHINGTON—It is one of the ironies of the world we live in that the Communist countries may yet bail us out of our trade deficit mess.

Billings Montana, an economist with the Department of Commerce, told me at lunch the other day that the capitalist system now depends on how much goods the Soviet Union and Red China buy from us. And the Communist system depends on how much goods they can sell to us. You would think both sides would hold out so the respective systems would fail, but that isn't how it's working.

Billings told me, "The Russians need us, and we need the Russians."

Buchwald

wheat. And the United States needs bread."

"Bread?"

"Money. It is obvious that we can no longer depend on the freedom-loving countries of this world to buy the things that the United States manufactures so it can be the strongest capitalist country in the world. Therefore, our only choice is to find customers among the enslaved peoples of the globe who have been deprived by their system of the good things in life."

"That makes sense," I admitted. "Who do you think saved the Boeing Aircraft Co. this year?"

"I know it wasn't the Mexicans."

"It was the Red Chinese. They have just ordered 150 million dollars worth of Boeing jet planes. The economy of the entire north-west part of the United States has been rejuvenated because of this order."

"But these planes will carry passengers around the world who don't think the way we do," I protested.

"That is not our concern. Denmark thinks the way we do, but when was the last time they bought a Boeing 707?"

"I hear the Red Chinese also gave us an order for wheat."

"Exactly. And Canada, our closest neighbor and friend, won't even buy a box of Post Toasties from us."

"There is a crazy world," I said, "when you have to count on your enemies to keep your economy going."

"We don't consider anyone who buys wheat or planes from us an enemy. They may have their faults, but we like to think of them not as adversaries but as customers."

"Once you take a Soviet or a Red Chinese buyer to lunch, you find out they're really very nice people," Billings said.

"Say, a thought just occurred to me," I said. "I wonder what would happen if, at the next Paris peace talk meeting, the North Vietnamese offered to make a grain deal with us. Would we still consider them ruthless, aggressive, international gangsters?"

Billings replied, "It would all depend on the financial terms of the deal."

First American Wins English Piano Prize

LEEDS, England, Sept. 18 (AP)—Former American child prodigy Murray Perahia won the prestigious Leeds International Pianoforte Competition Saturday night.

Mr. Perahia, a 25-year-old New Yorker, beat 60 professional pianists for the \$750 first prize and became the competition's first winner from the United States.

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